Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1830. [NUMBER 93.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

IN order that an inspection of the Library may take place before it is removed to the Town Hall, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all books which may be in their possession on or before the 20th Instant—

N. B. No books will be given out till the examination is completed, of which an immediate notice will be given.

R. C. MONEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

BOMBAY;
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
13th Nov., 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of, GEORGE TOLDERVRY OAKLEY, late Sexton of St. Thomas's Church of Bombay deceased may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 29th day of October, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army Lists Indian Navy List, and Civil Lists Regulations and Abstracts of Regulation, of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Birth, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COERED.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett, ...	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
General addess, ...	1	"
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderatterms.

Gazette Office, November 13th, 1830.

22nd JANUARY, 1830.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause "WEST" against "FOLKES" the Creditors of Sir Edward West, who died at Poonah in the East Indies in the month of August 1828, are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of February 1831 to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES TROWER Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., extracted from the *Times* Newspaper of the 28th June 1830. A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, ~~Rs~~ 5
Do. without Do..... " 2

FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England, PRICE ~~Rs~~ 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFICE, where the machine may be seen.

Bombay, 13*th November*, 1830.

FOR SALE or HIRE.

THE fast sailing Cutter GENNI, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted &c. on reasonable terms, viz,

For one day,.....	~~Rs~~ 5	" "
Each succeeding Ditto....	4	" "
Trip to Panwell.....	6	" "
Ditto to Tannah	6	" "
For an hour.....	1	" "
Each succeeding ditto....	" 2	"

Application for the above Boat, to be made to BALLAJEE PUNT, Apollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain's of Vessels, wishing to purchase the above Boat, will obtain every particulars from the abovementioned person.

Bombay, 13*th November*, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London,
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS.
CAPTAIN DUGGAN.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 13*th November*, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 1.

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT,—OCT. 22D,

This being the first day of Term, at twenty minutes past eleven, Mr. Justice Ryan appeared on the Bench, but almost immediately retired and returned with the Chief Justice, at a little before twelve, when both took their seats; before any business was gone into, the Judges stood up and the following oath was administered to the Chief Justice by Mr. Justice Ryan, "I Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty the Fourth. So help me God."

The same oath was afterwards administered to Mr. Justice Ryan by the Chief Justice, and subsequently to the gentlemen of the Bar; Officers of the Court, and several of the Attornies, by the Prothonotary.

After several motions of course had been gone through the Advocate General moved that the order of the King in Council in an appeal case, should be placed among the Records of the Court. It was important in so far as it settled the point, that a plea of Bankruptcy in England is a good plea in lieu of debt in this county.

On the Advocate General moving in the case of the Marine Charity, the Chief Justice remarked, that he was of opinion there were three documents which should be before the Court on the hearing of the case, and he thought the Advocate General should move for them, as the Judges, in some way or other, should have before them the proceedings in the cross-suit which had not been consolidated. To the admission of this as evidence arguments might be raised; the Court could no doubt have them brought before the Master but it would save much time, where there was no evidence in the Examiner's office to have the answer in the case read as evidence at the hearing and his Lordship could see no objection to that course where the suit was between the same parties and related to the same subject matter; it would in all probability save a reference to the Master. His Lordship also thought that the Accountant General should put in a certificate of all funds brought in and credits in the suit, and that would most likely save a further reference, if the Court could come to a decision and was in such a situation as to enable it to make a final decree, for it would at once see what was the residue.

His Lordship further thought that the Receiver should produce a schedule of the real Estate in his hands and if the Advocate General would move for these documents the Court would give him a rule Nisi.

The Advocate General would of course move, as it had been suggested to him by the Court but with reference to the real estate, he should feel it his duty to claim it on the part of the Crown.

The Chief Justice said, there had hitherto been no claim on the part of the Crown and intimate that the moving for the documents could be no bar to it if made.

The Advocate General only wished it to be understood that by his moving for them he did not forego any demand of the Crown.

After a few minutes had elapsed, the Chief Justice remarked, that the Court had power (and he would desire the Registrar to note it,) to order the production of the documents he had spoken of, and with reference to the proceedings being read as evidence at the hearing, he should consider that no objection would be made on any side, for if it was made the case would most likely have to be referred back; if therefore all parties agreed to it, he would order that the answer alluded to, be produced and read as evidence at the hearing.

Mr. Minchin should not object.

On the Advocate General requesting the appointment of a day for the hearing, the Chief Justice considered that it would be well to allow a few days to elapse, and in making some further remarks, he said, that after looking into all the cases he could find and at the Report of the Master he considered it would, be impossible for the Court to make a perfect decree, and that if opposition was made, it should be referred back. There were points upon which it would be well to decide, but there were other circumstances as to parties not brought upon the proceedings; connected with the usage of the country and as to whether or not the testator was an alien on these there was enough to satisfy his Lordship privately, but on that he could not decide unless it appeared on the proceedings or parties consented to it. It would his Lordship said, be necessary to refer it back on several points, for the Master's report, in which it had been found that the heir at law would be entitled to the real estate if undisposed of under the will but there was nothing to shew that the testator had been naturalized. What his Lordship considered the best course to pursue would be to point out to the counsel some parts where the Court did not think there was sufficient evidence and he would do so because parties had been so long playing at cross—purposes and so little had been done in the case for years; he was aware this was an unusual step but he would state what he thought the Court would decide upon and what it should be obliged to refer and he would hand a paper to that effect to the officer of Court or to the counsel and they could afterwards appoint a day for the hearing.

The Advocate General would suggest Tuesday week, when he thought he should convince his Lordship, that there was no occasion to refer it back upon the question of whether or not General Martine was an alien?

The Chief Justice considered there was evidence to show that he was born at Lyons but he thought where he had been so long in the service of the United Company that it was necessary to say whether he was not naturalized or at least a denizen.

The Advocate General said that as Tuesday week might interfere with common law business, he would suggest Thursday week.

The Chief Justice had no objection; he hoped Sir John Franks would be present by that time and if certain information was received that his arrival would be a few days later it would perhaps be further refered.

In the case of *Bryce versus Smith*, Mr. Cleland moved for an attachment against the Defendant but as he could not prove personal service it was refused.

The Chief Justice afterwards suggested the propriety of delaying the motion till after the Master's report had been made and recommended it to be allowed to remain over till Sir J. Frank's return.

Mr. Holroyd, took the usual oath and his seat at the Bar, as a Barrister of the Court.
—*Ben. Hur., Oct.* 23

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable.	30.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2.....	Do
New Ditto.....	3.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1*s.* 9¼*d.*	pe Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 30, Ship Lord William Bentinck, Captain H. Hutchinson, from Calcutta 23d October.

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 30, Ship Madras, Captain C. Beach, for St. Helena and London.

BOMBAY.

(FROM THE COURIER,)

THE BAZAR PRICE CURRENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,
SIR,

The reputation which the Bombay Courier has maintained for a long Series of years is a strong proof that its Editor have endeavoured to deserve well of the public, and amongst the circumstances that have contributed to its popularity few perhaps have had more powerful and lasting influence, than the careful avoidance in its Pages, of all matters of a personal nature calculated to wound the feelings of Individuals, without any corresponding benefit to the community. A desire to see their reputation preserved without reproach and to vindicate a much respected Individual must be my excuse for troubling you with the present letter satisfied in my own mind that although the Paragraph in your supplement of Tuesday last under the head of "Commercial remarks," which have induced me to address you, form part of an article copied from another Publication here, you will not the less regret that they should have had a place in your columns if you should on consideration deem them as objectionable as I am disposed to do.

That I may not be accused of any thing like misrepresentation on this occasion, I shall take the liberty of transcribing the Paragraphs in question as well as the previous observations which are therein alluded to; both being from the Pen of the Editor of the Bombay Bazar Price Current, and to be found in his numbers of the 30th October last, and 2d of the same month.

"In our endeavours to gain an insight into the doubtful transaction to which we have previously alluded we have been less successful than We could have desired. If our labours are to be in any way useful it would be principally we conceive in publishing and exposing any deviation from the high and honourable principles becoming the Liberal Merchant. We shall never shrink from the performance of our duty however wealthy may be the individual or however exalted his station among the mercantile Community, nor shall we be deterred by any empty threats of ulterior proceedings. There are doubts, we believe, connected with this affair which have led, and properly to a more favourable interpretation of the conduct of the merchant concerned than the first disclosure induced."

"We commended, and we do not hesitate to repeat our highest commendation of the sentiments called forth by the original ap-

o the sense of the Mercantile Community ; tbut we would impress upon their attention that any attempt to screen an Individual so acting or any hesitation to mark most strongly the general feeling, must be most prejudicial, and that when once good faith and ntegrity have been trenched upon, unresisted and *undiminished* (in the original Price Current unpunished) the barrier which guards them is soon broken down, and trampled under foot." (30 October, 1830.)

"We have seen and perused with some attention a document of considerable importance to the mercantile community which has been in circulation since our last publication. We remarked with much satisfaction the praise-worthy sentiments with which the implied transactions was viewed, nor can we abstain from expressing the high sense we entertain of the bold and frank manner in which the affair was made known, and those sentiments elicited. For, the character and respectability of a community which has hitherto stood pre-eminent for every desireable qualification befitting the liberal and enlightened Merchant, we would fain hope that there is some mis-apprehension or mistake. That any respectable individual should have voluntarily entered into an agreement for the support and protection of one of the most valuable branches of the Trade of this port—pledge himself to abstain from all commercial dealings in the staple for a certain defined period, and to a particular port, either by direct or indirect means under a conviction that the measure would be generally beneficial and then seek by the gross violation of such engagement to reap the paltry benefit which one year's clandestine trade might produce to him does appear to us so incompatible with all our feelings and sentiments that we must pause for more ample information before we proceed to bring forward the particulars of the transactions and to fix our severest censure on so glaring a dereliction of every honorable principle" (2 October 1830)

Insinuation and innuendo, are the chief characteristics of the preceding Remarks—they are weapons to which no respectable chronicle whether political or Commercial, allows itself to have recourse and I cannot but think that the Editor of the Bombay Bazar Price Current, would have better consulted his own interest and the character of the publication under his management, if he had refrained from all further allusion to the matter which he thought it right to intrude upon the notice of his readers on the 21 ultimo. His remarks had experienced the only attention they were entitled to in the dignified silence of the respectable Individual at whom they were levelled. But if the Editor were determined not to let the matter rest, it might have been worth his while to consider, whether he would not have better entitled himself to the reputation for independence which he seems desirous of establishing here certainly he would have had a better claim to one for candour and fair dealing if instead of putting forth his latter observations on the "doubtful transaction," as he is pleased to call it, calculated to induce a belief in the mind of the public that it was involved in a degree of mystery beyond the power of human ken to unravel; he had stated that his endeavours to fix a stigma on the character of the party to whom those observations were meant to apply had failed of effect ;—that he had thrown out insinuations in his previous number which the facts of the case did not warrant. And that he now desired to make the reparation in his power by an acknowledgment of his error, and an expression of his regret for the hasty and intemperate language, into which he had formerly permitted himself to be betrayed.

I say without hesitation, that if the Editor of the Bombay Bazar Price Current, had taken one half the pains to obtain correct knowledge of the transaction on which he has thought it his duty (though no one I believe agrees with him in his opinion) to animadvert of late, that he has done to create mystery, where none existed, he must have arrived at the conclusions I have supplied him with, and in honesty have made the apology, that would necessarily be due to the individual whom he had aspersed.

It would seem from the terms and manner in which this Gentleman alludes to the probable utility of his labours, that he intends to constitute himself the Commercial Censor of our small community and the Guardian of its Mercantile Integrity, but ere he ventures further on the execution of the duties of his new Office, it may be wise to bear in mind, at all times. (he seems not to be aware of it) that the character of its Merchants has hitherto prospered without the aid of his fostering care, and to remember also in the event of his persevering in his reprehensory labours, that candour and plain dealing are ingredients as essential to the successful exercise of the character he is about to enact as they are to the maintenance of credit and respectability in the mercantile world.

But to the facts of this mysterious and *doubtful transaction*, as extracted from the *Important Document* which the Editor of the Bazar Price Current has perused with so much attention and interest, and of which I have also been so fortunate as to obtain a sight.

It appears from it, that in order to prevent the injurious effect that had been produced on the China Trade from sending Cotton to that market by the Eastern Passage, an Engagement was entered into by the Mercantile Community of this place in the month of October 1829, not to screw or press cotton betwixt the end of August and beginning of January, and that this Engagement was to continue in force for the period of three years— ; that towards the end of the month of August last a respectable Parsee Merchant at Calcutta hearing that some cotton purchases had been made there for an equally respectable Parsee Merchant of this place, advised his, the informant's Brother at Bombay, of the purchase in question, adding that it was supposed the cotton was prepared for a ship belonging to this port, named by him at the time, but which it is not necessary to mention at this moment.—A latter part of the same communication seemed to infer that other ships under the management of the same individual were likely to take the same route.—The party to whom this information was given, more zealous in this instance than discreet, seems to have adopted this supposition as a fact, wanting no further confirmation and to have sent round a circular desiring the opinion of the mercantile community, thereon. The members of that body expressed as it was natural they should do, an unhesitating opinion that it would be a breach of good faith on the part of any European or native Merchant of Bombay to send cotton from Calcutta either directly or indirectly by the Eastern passage. When this application had gone through the hands of the larger portion of the mercantil-Establishments, Native as well as European, it was sent to the owner of the Ship, supposed to be destined to infringe the Contract entered into in the preceding year. He naturally felt, that no one had a right to pry and to dive into his intentions at all, much less to assume that he meant to be guilty of a breach of faith. Under the influence of these feelings he very properly declined to enter into any discussion, of the subject. and content d himself with saying, after correcting some little inaccuracies of quotation from the argument entered into, as given by his complaining friend, that he did no think it necessary at all to advert to what had been surmised about his Ship, and other vessels, for that it would be time enough to discuss any points arising out of the proceedings of any of them, when the agreement of October 1829 had been infringed.

Thus, Sir, is the sum and substance of the *Extraordinary Transaction* which the Editor of the Bombay Bazar Price Current has thought it necessary to visit with *his* severest reprehension, and to hold up to the public as equally deserving of theirs. One word to him at parting—He is bold in language at present, and affects to despise the threats of ulterior proceedings, with which the tenor of his remarks, would lead his readers to infer he had received some notice on this occasion. Have any such threats in reality been used to him by the party whom he has attempted to injure, or by any other on his authority?—None, I say ; and this advisedly. He is a person of peaceful habits and a forgiving disposition. But the Editor, in pursuing the path to fame, which he appears to have chalked out for himself may not always be so fortunate in the object he may select, to give utility to his labours and it may be useful to him to be informed at this early period of them, (for he does no seem to be aware of the fact) that even praise is not always welcome. To be really so, it must be felt to be deserved, and I happen to know that the respectable Individual, towards whom he has been so lavish of his commendations of late, would have been better pleased that his zealous but indiscreet interference in this business had been allowed to sink into oblivion, than to have it forced as it has been on public attention in the Pages of the Bombay Bazar Price Current and the medium of this explanation rendered necessary by the transfer of the contents of those Pages to your columns.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A FRIEND TO PLAIN DEALING.

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1830.

BOMBAY COURIER,— 6 Nov.

In our anxiety to render the pages of the Courier a channel for the communication of all matters of public interest, we have occasionally ventured to transcribe from the New or "Bazar Price Current" such remarks on the state of Eastern Commerce as appeared to us to impart fair and satisfactory information respecting that particular branch. Our latest extracts seem however to have contained some reflections on individual character arising out of certain alledged commercial transactions, and we are reminded by a correspondent whose letter appears in this day's journal, that such reflections are unfounded. We will not pretend to say that the offensive passages in question escaped our observation; on the contrary we rejoiced in the opportunity of assisting in an exposure of what appeared from the language of the Editor of the Bazar Price Current to be deserving of reprehension. It is true we knew no more of the facts than that publication disclosed ; and it is also true that we did not and could not approve of the manner in which they were adverted to, while a more open course, presented itself ; but we had no good reason to doubt the authority of our cotemporary, and hence the readiness with which we adopted his remarks. It only remains for us now to say that the statement of our correspondent affords us singular satisfaction and we are quite convinced the refutation of the scandal will be equally acceptable to our cotemporary.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight —1—9¾
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 103¼ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... £5. 10.
China ..... Nomiual.

THE GAZETTE.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of a Donation to the Bombay Education Society of £ 24 or Rupees 288, by the hands of Mr. SKINNER, being the amount of a Subscription Lottery among the Passengers of the *Lady Raffles* for the day of arrival of that Ship at Bombay.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS,—Asst, Surgn. S. Fraser, 4th Regt. N. I.
Capt H. P. Lawrence, Nizams Service.
Ensr. Dickinson, 14th Regt.
DEPARTURE,—Lieut, H. Strong, B. E. Regt.
Ensign Ramsay, do.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS Nov. 11.—The H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, W.m McDonald Esq. Com. from Bassadore 22d Oct.

Do. The Portuguese Brig Brethante, Joaõ Pereira de Magalhaes Basto, Master left 5th July from Masambique and Goa.

Passengers per Elphinstone—John Hicks P. Steward, John McDonald A. B., Richd. Chas. Chappell. A. B.

Passengers Brig Brithante,—Candido de Costa Soares.

DEPARTURES 9th—Portuguese Brig St. de Julho, J. Ignacio Master to Demaun.

Do. Barque Lady of the Lake, James Pearson Master, to Colombo,

Do. Ship Sophia, Hajee Yacob Nacqudah, to Maloy Coast.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Duke of Wellington presented a message from his Majesty, which was read from the Woolsack, by the Lord Chancellor, (the Peers sitting uncovered). It was again read by the Clerk at the table.

"The King feels assured that the House entertains a just sense of the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained in the death of his Majesty's lamented brother, the King, and that the House sympathises with His Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King, taking into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which by its postponement, would not tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the determination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the crown, and being of opinion that it will be much more conducive to the general convenience and to the public interest of the country, to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends the House to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the meeting of another Parliament."

The message having been read, the Duke of Wellington moved an address to his Majesty, of condolence on the death of "the late King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory," and of congratulation on "his Majesty's happy accession to the throne," &c. &c., which, after some observations from Earl GREY the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, and Viscount GODERICH, who all "entirely concurred in what had fallen from the noble Duke," was agreed to.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose to call the attention of the House to the latter part of the message which had been read to them, from his Majesty, which relates to the dissolution of the present Parliament. This step had been recommended to his Majesty, on the grounds of the advanced period of the session and the great arrear of public business, which rendered it impossible to foresee this time at which their labours might otherwise be brought to a close, —a period which it was the more desirable to shorten as much as possible, by reason of the political excitement which prevailed throughout all parts of the country, from the certainty of a dissolution arising out of the protracted illness of his late Majesty.—Ministers desired to take, on account of the exigencies not provided, such sums as might be considered necessary for the exigencies of the public service until the first session of the new Parliament. They proposed, moreover, to apply for such monies as might be requisite for the due maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown, including a provision for the Queen for the like period, and intended to postpone proceeding further with all the measures until the meeting of the new Parliament. The noble duke concluded with moving an address to the Crown embodying the topics of his speech.

Earl GREY said the proposition of the noble duke appeared to him to be the most novel and extraordinary one he had ever heard; and he concluded by moving that its further consideration be adjourned till tomorrow.

The Earl of HARROWBY, Earl of WINCHELSEA, Viscount GODERICH, the Earl of ELDON, the duke of RICHMOND, Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Marquis of LONDONDERRY, Lord WHARNECLIFFE, Earl of CARNARVON, Earl of RADNOR, and Earl of MANSFIELD supported the amendment.

The Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Marquis of BUTE, Earl of WICKLOW, Earl of HARDWOOD, and Duke of BUCKINGHAM, supported the original motion.

On a division the appeared—

For the Amendment 56
Against it.....100
Majority.....44

HOUSE OF LORDS, SAT: JUNE 26.

At the rising of the house on Friday, it was adjourned to Monday, but in consequence of the death of His Majesty, a summons was issued early on Saturday for the attendance of the Peers several of whom were in their places soon after 11 o'clock,

At 12 the LORD CHANCELLOR entered the house, and after prayers were said by the Bishop of CARLISLE, Mr. COURTENAY the deputy clerk of Parliament administered to the noble and learned lord the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King William IV. The oath was then administered to the following peers.—Marquisses Downshire, Ormond and Sligo ; Earls Eldon, Sheffield, Romney, Grantham, Caledon, Hardwicke, Harewood and Radnor; Lord Tenterden, Lord Auckland and the Bishop of Carlisle. Several of the Judges were in attendance, and took the oaths. The house then adjourned during pleasure and the lords who were sworn, retired.

At a little after three o'clock the house again met and prayers were read by the Bishop of LLANDAFF. The LORD CHANCELLOR being absent at a meeting of the Privy Council it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord AUCKLAND, that the Earl of MALMESBURY should sit as Speaker *pro tem*. The oath of allegiance was then administered to the noble earls after which the following peers came to the table and were sworn ;—Dukes Rutland, Portland, Beaufort, Manchester, Richmond and Buckingham ; Marquisses Bute, Hertford, Cleveland, Hastings, Salisbury, and Londonderry; Earls Carnarvon, Cathcart, Talbot, Mansfield, Spencer, Ferrers, Mayo, Delawarr, Dartmouth, Amherst, Charlemont, Morley, Cork, Kinnoul, Albemarle, Cowper Bristol, Verulam, Fitzwilliam, Manvers, Grosvenor, Pomfret, Carlisle, Essex, and Howe; Viscounts Hood, Downe, Strangford, and Goderich ; Bishops Llandaff and Rochester; Barons Dufferin (Belhaven, Durham Holland, Rolle, Carbery, King, Ducie, Ambrhurst, Brevoir, Wallace, Rokey, Petre, Howard de Walden, Teynham, Skelmersdale, Saltoun, Mondip, Aboyne, Stourton, and De Clifford. Strangers were not admitted during the administration of the oaths.

The house at 4 o'clock, adjourned to Monday, at 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAT: JUNE 26.

An unusual concourse of all clases of persons this day assembled from an early hour in the immediate neighbourhood of Westminster, and the anticipated proceedings of the Legislature on the late lamented demise of the Crown seemed to excite an extraordinary degree of public interest.

The SPEAKER having been himself previously sworn in the long gallery, repaired to his official chambers, and from thence proceeded to the House of commons, where he took the chair at ten minutes to four.

About 300 members were present, who surrounded the table for the purpose of taking the usual oath of allegiance to His Majesty William IV., which was administered by Mr. Ley the chief clerk to the house.

The SPEAKER, then stated it to be his intention to come down to the house on Monday, at 10 o' clock, and to sit until four in order that those hon. members who might not have an opportunity of taking the oath of allegiance to His present Majesty on that occasion should be enabled to take it when they next met. The right hon. gentleman subsequently requested that members who had been sworn might not leave the house until they should have signed their names in the book.

The members who were sworn accordingly entered their names on the journals of the house.

THE LORD STEWARD OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

On the question that the house do now adjourn,

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he would take advantage of that occasion, to call the attention of the house to a matter affecting its privileges. He had to complain of an insult then for the second time, offered to the Commons of England and could not help regretting that none of His Majesty's Ministers were present to hear his statement. (Mr. Courtenay was the only member of the Government then in the house.) He rose for the purpose of protesting against the treatment which the Commons of England had experienced from an officer of the Crown—he meant the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household. It was the bounden duty of that officer, as soon as he heard of the decease of their late Most Gracious Sovereign, to recollect that the first—that the principal—nay, that almost the only object of his consideration was his attention to the Com-

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mons House of Parliament. Instead, however o appearing to be influenced by any such feeling, the Lord Steward had conducted himself as if the Commons of England were nothing in his eyes. Because that noble lord enjoyed the favour of His late Most Gracious Majesty,—because he might, perhaps, enjoy the favour of his present Most Gracious Majesty,—was he, therefore, entitled to behave with slight to the English House of Commons? If he abstained from at once making a motion on the subject, it was because it was barely possible that some other inevitable arrangement might have caused the Lord Steward's conduct. He had expressed himself warmly on this subject, but he felt that he had not expressed himself more warmly than the occasion required he felt that he had only expressed himself in perfect conformity to the opinions of many hon. gentleman who had that morning, like himself, been kept for hours dancing attendance in the long gallery, and waiting the pleasure of the Lord Steward; and if any of the hon. gentlemen who were not present did not tell that noble lord what he had stated respecting him, he would say of them that they formed a very small minority of those who had suffered by the Lord Steward's neglect, or that they did not act a fair, and honest and a manly part, either towards the Lord Steward on the one hand, or towards the House of Commons on the other; for he (Mr. Brougham) had heard but one voice on the subject, and that was the loud voice of indignation. He most sincerely hoped that the times would not again occur in this country of a struggle between two branches of the legislature. But it nevertheless became them all to look vigilantly to the preservation of their privileges and dignity; and those privileges and that dignity could never be more seriously assailed than when an insult such as this was offered them by an officer of the Crown. It was a most pleasant part of the duty, the consciousness of which had compelled him to address the house, to acknowledge, as an individual member of the House of Commons, the extraordinary contrast which one of the very first acts of the gracious Prince who had just ascended the Throne of these realms presented to the conduct of Lord Steward of the household. He (Mr. Brougham) understood that, actuated by the kindest and most gracious consideration for the convenience and comfort of his faithful Commons, His Majesty had been graciously pleased to allow of the anticipation of the period at which the right hon. the Speaker would otherwise have been relieved from his attendance on the Council that morning at St. James's Palace, by permitting that right hon. gentlemen to take the oaths there at an early hour, and that for the express, and for the most kind and gracious purpose of consulting the convenience of the House of Commons. This he hailed as a pledge that the reign which had just commenced, would be distinguished more than any other by a character of conciliation. The melancholy event which had so recently occurred must, for the present at least, do away with all feelings of dissention, political or otherwise; but he should not discharge his duty if he suppressed another feeling, which he was sorry to say was not of a satisfactory nature, which pressed upon his mind. He alluded to the character of the bulletins, and other official statements which had been circulated respecting His Majesty's health during the last ten weeks of his illness. He sincerely believed that if the bulletins alone had been consulted respecting a subject so deeply interesting to the public as the state of His late Majesty's health, there was not a single man in England who would have entertained the least idea the King was in a state of serious danger. Now that His Majesty was unhappily no more it was understood that he had been given over for more than a month; yet he defied any man to put his finger on a single bulletin from which it would appear that His Majesty had been in alarming or serious danger. On the contrary, even when His Majesty was in the article of death, no such intimation was conveyed in those documents, and members of the Government had also gone about, even within the last month, industriously intimating that it was very likely that His Majesty would at least live for 2 or 3 months. He would advise those who had pursued that course to recollect that this country could not long be governed by a system of fraud and deception. It must be ruled by common sense and above-board dealing, or not at all. He was sorry, he repeated, that none of Majesty's Ministers were present, as he should have reminded them, with no unkindly feeling, that disguise, and falsehood, and treachery, had never succeeded, nor never could succeed, for any time, more especially in a matter of such universal interest,—that such a system might do for an hour or a day, but that in the end it would inflict the deepest injury on those who had been unwise or unprincipled enough to resort to it; and that it necessarily would alienate from them the respect in confidence and affection of the public, the possession of which alone conferred true and substantial power. (Hear, hear.)

THE TIMES,—JUNE 29.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of Sunday, June 27, MONDAY, JUNE 28.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 28.

This day His Majesty was proclaimed, between ten and eleven o'clock—first, before St. James's, palace; then at Charing-cross; within Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside; and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities.

HERALD'S-COLLEGE, JUNE 28.

THE EARL-MARSHAL'S ORDER FOR A GENERAL MOURNING FOR HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

In pursuance of an order of His Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning, the said mourning to begin upon Wednesday next, the 30th instant.

NORFOLK, Earl-Marshal.

GENERAL ORDER.—HORSE GUARDS, JUNE 28.

ORDERS FOR MOURNING FOR THE ARMY FOR HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

His Majesty does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz.—

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; the sash covered with black crape, black gorget riband, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour-staff of infantry, and from the standard-staff and trumpets of cavalry.

When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

By command of the Right Hon. the General Commanding in Chief, HERBERT TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 28.

His Majesty does not require that the officers of the Fleet should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword-knot; nor that the officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms than black crape on the left arm, hat, and sword-knot, except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, black gorget-ribands, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crape on the left arm, hat, and sword-knot, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be hung from the pike of the divisional colour staff.

J. W. CROKER.

A second supplement to the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Sunday the 27th of June, was published yesterday, June 28. It contains the usual Royal Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness, and immorality; and also a Proclamation requiring all persons, being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices.

At the Court at St. James's the 28th day of June, 1830;

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Grace Barnard Edward Duke of Norfolk was, by His Majesty's command, sworn one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 28th day of June, 1830;

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Sir William Fowle Middleton, of Shrutland park, Bart., to be Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, in the room of John Gurdon, of Assington, Esq.

ALGIERS.

We regard now as certain the fact which we had often predicted,—namely, that the Liberal party would succeed in the French elections. Nobody who had read the accounts of the manifestation of public spirit in the departments, before and since the dissolution of the Chambers,—who had perused the description of the festivities organized to receive the dismissed deputies,—who had attended to the manner in which the electioneering circulars had been received, and who had given its due weight to the influence of the public press in France,—could for a moment have doubted of the ultimate result. The question was merely one of degree, but the present extent of the Ministerial defeat was not generally anticipated. Yesterday the defeat of the Ministry was acknowledged, so far as the elections were then known, but a subsequent return makes that defeat still more signal. Out of 153 members whose nomination was announced before Saturday night, 117 belong to the Opposition, and only 38 to the Court. Among the former are 96 deputies who voted the hostile address for which the late Chamber was dismissed, and among the latter only 32 of the deputies who resisted that address.

Such is the account given in the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday, which had not received, like the *Moniteur*, a telegraphic account of the returns. The *Constitutionel* states the number of liberal nominations known to the editor on Saturday night at 123, while there remained 253 returns to be made, out of the total number of 439. By this calculation the Minister had only obtained 54 against 123, or something more than the third. The *Gazette de France* calculates that out of 144 nominations known at Paris on Saturday, 40 were in favour of the Ministry.

As the result is the only thing that can be interesting to the English public, we refrain from making any comments, or stating any details, till the general result be known.

The following are extracts:—

"The following is an extract of a letter from Sidi-Ferruch, dated June 16:—

"'The coast of Africa is far from being so wild and sterile as it has been supposed. On the contrary, it is really beautiful, and we are in want for nothing. The Minister has had two very narrow escapes. Speaking abstractedly of the danger he was exposed to, I was not sorry that his coolness should thus be seen from the very first, by our young soldiers. Indeed, they have followed his example, and the cannon-balls did not make them flinch. Our positions are admirable, and in a few days we shall be able to march to Algiers, to form the regular siege of that town. The continual sharp shooting, which has hardly ceased since our landing, has proved very advantageous to the training of our troops: they are now superb.

"'Our head-quarters has been established in the tower of Sidi-Ferruch. Every thing will be arranged there by to-morrow. Our *place d' armes* is magnificent. It is the finest position in the world. With 7,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, it might be long defended against 50,000 men. It will certainly form an excellent basis of operations against Algiers. We shall proceed to the town in the course of a few days, as soon as all our resources shall be united. Adieu.'

"FURTHER DETAILS RESPECTING THE AFFAIR OF THE 14TH OF JUNE.

"As the public seems to become more and more interested in our expedition of Algiers, we are induced to believe that the following details will be received with pleasure. We have been favoured with them by an officer very well informed of all that has taken place, from the moment of the departure of the fleet from Majorca, till its landing at Torre-Chica, on the coast of Africa.

"After our forced delay at Palma, where the army met with the most kind reception from the inhabitants of that town, the whole fleet set sail on the 10th for Algiers, and during the morning of the 13th we were in view of the town. We passed majestically before Algiers, and being favoured with fine weather, we approached the intended point of landing, which was Torre-Chica. The Admiral was obliged to change his plan of attack. The man-of-war which was sailing in the van tacked suddenly to larboard, passing close to the rocks, in order to cast anchor; and a moment after it effectually anchored, furled its sails and brought its guns to bear on the shore with most astonishing celerity. It was then half past 11 in the morning. Two frigates, of 60 guns each, performed the same evolution. The Admiral cast anchor astern of the ship, and the frigates which followed took up their positions according to their order. The Admiral immediately gave orders to get the flat-boats out to sea. As soon as the point was passed, and we could see the fort, nothing could equal our astonishment on not perceiving one single cannon. On the left hand side of the fort, at the end of the point, there was a small tower, to which were attached three or four small buildings. Beyond that we saw also a kind of cottage, which was said to be a temple, dedicated to Mahomet. Several tents of Bedouins were scattered here and there, on the heights that rose in the back grounds.

"Nobody appeared when the first vessels cast anchor. A moment after several Bedouins passed at full gallop from one hill to another; two or three came near the tower, and then went back. Towards 10 o'clock we perceived a horseman very well dressed, in a large coat, embroidered in gold; if the Admiral had allowed it, we should have soon put an end to his reverie, for we had long pointed our guns against him, only waiting for the signal to fire.

"Whilst the ships of war were coming to anchor, the steamers sailed between the lines.

"At ten minutes before ten 2 o'clock, a bomb was fired from one of the hills and wounded a sailor on board of the *Breslaw*. A few others were fired in the afternoon.

"The vessels continued to cast anchor. The steam-boats were very useful for the transmission of orders.

"In the evening the convoy and the flotilla came to anchor.

"At half-past 7 all the fleet was at anchor, except the vessels belonging to the blockading squadron, which remained under sail, and the steamers that were charged with intercepting any fire-ships that might be sent out against us.

"The 14th, at 3 in the morning, the flat-bottomed boats were filled with soldiers, who showed the greatest ardour to land; the sailors regretted that they were not able to accompany them. At 4 o'clock the flat bottomed boats, each in tow of a ship's boat, under the command of an officer, were ranged along the coast in line of battle. The steamers, at a short distance from the coast, were ready to support the landing, which was effected at half past 4. The sailors jumped on shore the first; the soldiers followed the same example on all the line, and the white flag was hoisted on the top of the tower and of the battery. In one instant 6,000 men were landed; a cannon was fired from the neighbouring height; the steamers immediately began their fire, which was supported by the cruisers in the bay on the east of Torre-Chica, which had neared the coast as much as possible. At the end of half an hour, the Admiral ordered the steamers to cease their fire, that the troops, which began to extend along the shores, might attack the enemy's batteries that they were going to turn. The positions were effectually turned with great celerity, and at half-past 9 they were ours as well as the batteries. The latter consisted of 10 or 12 pieces of artillery, in brass, which were spiked on the spot.

"A soldier alone captured two cannons, ded by several Bedouins. He would certainly have been killed had he not received assistance. He was made a corporal on the field of battle, and mentioned in the order of the next day.

"The batteries once taken, the army marched straight forward to dislodge the cavalry of the Bedouins from the advantageous positions which they occupied, and from whence they fired at our troops. The action became then very warm; the Bedouins behaved themselves very bravely; after having fired, they retired at full gallop, to charge again. Our soldiers, though having to carry their knapsacks and provisions for five days, and dying of thirst, fought with great ardour, and gained ground. One would have thought that they had been engaged in war for years.

"The same courage was displayed on all sides, and the Bedouins were forced to retreat. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were masters of all their positions—that is, of about two leagues from the point of Torre-Chica.

"The landing continued to be effected in the best order, and at half-past 7 all our troops were on shore; about 40 field-pieces, with almost a sufficient number of horses; to draw them; 20 pieces has been transported since 12 o'clock, at a league from the landing place; 30 16-pounders had also been put on shore, and a great quantity of *materiel*.

"At half-past 6, we reckoned that we had about 50 dead and 130 wounded: four officers killed, and three or four wounded. A sailor had his thigh bro ken during the landing, and a naval officer was slightly wounded by a spent ball. We were no able to calculate the loss of the Bedouins, as they carried away their dead, according to their custom however, it is supposed to be less than ours, be cause they did not form one complete mass as we did. Almost all our dead were killed by cannon shot.

"As for the number of the Bedouins, it was impossible to ascertain it, so that all that could be said on the subject would be false. As the place is very bushy, one may come close up to them without being aware of it, however. I am certain of not going too far in saying that they amounted to 30,000.

When the Bedouins saw that they were repulsed on all sides, they formed themselves into a body of 12,000 horsemen, and took their positions on a very high esplanade, hidden from view. The General-in-Chief then put himself at the head of the two divisions which were marching. The third had remained in reserve at the quarter-general of Torre Chica. An officer of the staff asserted that his intention was to surround the position during the night; in consequence of this resolution, the first division marched off to the right, and the second to the left, to effect the movement. As long as daylight lasted we watched their motions, and poured forth wishes for the happy result of our manœuvres.

"In the evening the coast presented a most superb spectacle. All the fires which our brave soldiers had lighted in the East and the West attracted the attention of the naval army, which regretted sincerely that it had not shared the dangers and the success of this memorable day.

"Towards the evening the telegraphic signal began. The despatches are just setting off for France I send your the above details in haste."—*L'Universel.*

"It was reported yesterday all over Paris, that the Government had received very circumstantial details of the expedition of Algiers; these rumours have been confirmed to-day, and run as follows:—

"'It appears that in the affair of the 19th, when our positions were attacked, the enemy amounted to 80,000 men—20,000 Turks, and 60,000 Bedouins. The positions of our army were very defective, and we were obliged to keep them, in order to continue to protect the landing of the *materiel* on the peninsula of Sidi-Ferruch, which could not, besides, be abandoned till the field fortifications traced they were in a good state.

"'Our army only amounted to 25,000 combatants, the rest being employed in protecting the landing. At the same time the whole mass of the Algerine army attacked our lines with great impetuosity, and it is said that another body of troops made the greatest efforts to cut off the 25,000 Frenchmen from their companions who had remained at Sidi-Ferruch. It was in such a circumstance that the utility of the precaution taken beforehand was generally acknowledged such as the *chevaux de frise*, the battle lances, and other means made use of to enable small bodies of infantry to resist the immense hordes of Arabian cavalry.

"'The superiority of the European tactics and discipline, the excellence of the French artillery, succeeded completely in repelling the attack. Every thing announces that it was formidable. Our efforts were finally crowned with success only at the end of six hours. The victory was purchased at the expense of the lives of many of our young warriors; the artillery has especially suffered in the conflict. The Arabs fire better than the European soldiers; they fought on an undulated ground, full of ravines and bushes very favourable to irregular troops, and amongst which their horses are accustomed to gallop. The Algerines had also several mountain pieces, which are transported by camels on the heights; the effect of this artillery appears to have annoyed us very much for some minutes.

"'The Algerines had behind them a camp, to which they returned in the greatest confusion, and very warmly pursued by the French. This camp of Staoneli was taken possession of by our troops on the 19th.

"'The affair was more serious than it was at first supposed. The Algerine army fought bravely; but it yielded to the valour of our young army.

"'On the 20th the French army continued to pursue the enemy. A second engagement took place near Sidi-Khalif. All the enemy's artillery fell into our hands. The road leads from thence to Sultan-kalassi (the Emperor's fort.) A third combat will probably begin before that fort, and then we shall be able to begin our operations against Algiers itself.

"'We have learned that M. de Chabrol, who was embarked in one of the brigs which was shipwrecked on the coast of Algiers, has escaped from the massacre, and is now prisoner at Algiers.'"—*Debats.*

"PARIS, JUNE 27.

"We are still without official details of the first actions of the African campaign. Government is said to have received by telegraph, which serves as a supplement to that of the 19th. Some new circumstances begin to transpire. It appears that in the attack of the French positions on the 19th, the enemy had 80,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Turks and 60,000 Bedouins. The positions of the French army were weak, as they were compelled to keep reserves in order to protect the disembarkation of the *materiel* on the peninsula, from which they could not advance until the field works were sufficiently advanced. The army, consequently, could not present in face of the enemy more than 25,000 fighting men, the rest being occupied in protecting the point of Sidi-Ferruch. At the same time that the main body of the Algerine army rushed upon their lines, another strong corps made redoubled efforts to establish themselves between the 25,000 men engaged and the troops left at Sidi-Ferruch. Under these circumstances, the utility of the precautions taken by planting the *chevaux de frise*, the lances, and other defences was fully proved by the protection they afforded to the small body of infantry against immense hordes of cavalry. The superiority of European tactics, the force of discipline, the excellence of the French artillery, and, without doubt, the judicious disposition of the Commander-in-Chief, at last completely defeated this attack. Every thing affords ground to believe that it must have been formidable and well combined, since it took six hours fighting to repel it. The victory must have cost the French a great number of men, and the artillery suffered most severely in the action. The Arabs are better marksmen than Europeans; they fought upon an undulating ground, intersected by ravines, and covered with brushwood peculiarly favourable to irregular troops, with horses used to the country. The Algerines had besides several mountain guns, which they conveyed on the backs of camels to the steepest points, and the effect of which was found at times very galling. Although the Algerines had 10,000 troops, it is evident that mass of 80,000

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nen without system or discipline, could only be available for a sudden and impetuous attack, in which each individual rushes as if by instinct on one given point; but when once such an army is repulsed, its retreat cannot possible be any other than a disorderly flight. The Algerines had in their rear a camp, to which they fled in the most terrible confusion, being pursued with extreme activity by the French. This is the camp of Staoueli which was taken on the 19th. On the 20th, the French army continued its pursuit, and a second battle is said to have taken place on that day near Sidi-Kalef, from whence the road leads on to Sultan Kalassa or Fort Emperor. Under the walls of this fort a third contest will probably take place, and then the French will be in a situation to commence the siege of the town.

"The *Courier de Smyrne*, a journal by no means favourable to the Greeks, contains the following remarkable article on the boundaries assigned to Greece:—'To Turkey is left the country situated on the right of Aspropotamos, bordered to the north by mountains, which form almost a straight line between Volo and Arta. This is the country of the Roumeliots, who have been the most strenuous supporters of the insurrection, and have been both first and last in battle. This tract of land belongs to them alone, as there is not a single Turkish landowner on it. The Turks left that part of the country during the late events on the Greek continent. The intention now is to snatch this tract of land, entirely Greek, from those who possess it. As to the Aspropotamos, which is to be the boundary between the two States, this river is fordable during six months of the year. The mountains mentioned in the protocol of March 22 formed a natural boundary; that which has been fixed since, is neither a military nor a political boundary; it ensures no security to the country; and it is the future that ought to be kept in view in the affairs of Greece. On the other hand, Negropont is taken from the Turks, although they form the greater part of the population, for there are more than 5,000 landowners there. They will therefore be obliged to emigrate, or to live under foreign laws. The Turks as well as the Greeks will suffer equally by the limits decided upon. To all these inconveniences we must add that the Continent is not protected on the north-east by a strong boundary, easy to be defended: this, however, is an indispensable condition in order to preclude the perpetual conflict of two nations accustomed to perpetual feuds, and between whom a sheep stolen, or a quarrel between two shepherds, may occasion bloody and endless wars. Greece has been created in compliance with the public opinion of Europe; but public opinion will most likey not be satisfied with new Greece. The new state has been declared independent, in order to withdraw it from the influence of Russia; yet this influence will continue from two circumstances—namely, because Europe and Greece will always be discontented with what has been done, and because the present boundaries contain the principles of eternal enmity between the Greeks and Turks.'

"Sunday, Two o'Clock p. m.

"The *Drapeau Blanc* of this morning has the following:—'The check received by the Royalist party in the colleges, of the arrondissements forbodes its triumph in the grand colleges. It is evident that the great landed proprietors, who will be called upon to vote in the latter, have not seen without much uneasiness a majority so liberal formed in the lesser colleges, and in order to counterbalance the terrible ascendancy of this Colossus, they will combine and concur in choosing only tried Royalists. Our prediction must necessarily be realized; it cannot fail to result from the nature of things and the character of the human heart. Thus, never have the departmental colleges sent into the Chamber Deputies more warm in the cause of royalty than they will elect in 1830. Unfortunately, this election of a minority devoted to the King, this protest of enlightened men of large property, however imposing, will not change the number of the Liberal party. The only advantage that will be presented by the elections of the grand colleges will be a moral one. It will be for the King, in his wisdom, to weigh these opposing manifestations of opinions displayed by the two orders of electors, and then decide between them.'

"The *Courier Francais* of this morning says:—'Almost all the constitutional candidates have carried their elections by immense majorities. In many colleges hundreds of liberal votes have been mustered against 40, or no more than 50 ministerial votes. Never was the expression of constitutional opinion so forcibly pronounced: it was almost unanimous, and at the same time the elections have proceeded with perfect calmness.'

"M. d'Haussez, Minister of the Marine, has already been thrown out by two colleges, by one of which he was elected before he became Minister.

At the desire of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice has requested the Court of Cassation to hold extraordinary sittings for the despatch of election cases.

"We hear that a great number of the constitutional electors of the capital have left their cards at the houses of the newly elected Deputies who are in Paris.

"The number of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies is 430, divided as follows:—

"The Colleges of Arrondissements return 258
"Those of Departments.....172

Deputies. 430

"According to the two ordinances relative to the convocation of the colleges, hey elect—
"June 23....193 Deputies of Arrondissements.
"July 3....129 Deputies of Departments.
"July 12.... 65 Deputies of Arrondissements.
"July 19.... 43 Deputies of Departments.

430 Deputies.

"Of 177 members whose election is known, three who have voted for the address have not been re-elected; whilst, on the other hand, Ministers have lost 27 candidates of the 181 who voted against the address, that number having been thrown out by 27 colleges. Thus Ministers have gained three votes, and lost 27. Of 177 Deputies returned, there are 51 for Ministers, and 23 against them.

"It is reported, that orders have been transmitted to Toulon to hasten the departure of the army of reserve for Africa."

(From the *Messager des Chambres* of Sunday.)
June 27.)

"PARIS, JUNE 26.

"The powers which the Emperor of Brazil has given to M. de Santo Amaro are very extensive; but the negotiation with which he is intrusted offered but few chances of success; for though even to the temporary suspension of the execution of the charter—a suspension which had been required of him by the three courts that have been mentioned,—there is a capital point in which Don Pedro refuses in the most absolute manner: this is, the marriage of the young queen, Donna Maria, with her uncle, Don Miguel, on which marriage the three Powers have insisted, as first, with a view to conciliate the principle of legitimacy with the reign of Don Miguel. As for the other points, M. de Santo Amaro, it is said has powers to make concession on all; but as the principle of legitimacy is irreconciliable, in consequence of the refusal of the marriage, it seems impossible for the mission of M. de Santo Amaro to lead to any thing but the exchange of diplomatic notes, without any result. Perhaps, too, Don Pedro, who is fully engaged in Brazil, desires at present only to gain time, in order to be able, in the sequel, to act with more effect in favour of his daughter.

BERNE, JUNE 12.

"The negotiations between the French Ambassador and the Swiss Commissioners, relative to the new penal code of the Swiss troops in the service of France, have continued more than two months, without leading to any positive result. However, the commissioners have made a report to the Cantons, requesting them to send this affair to the next Diet. In the preliminary conferences, the French Ambassador has desired that it may be laid down as a principle that the code for the Swiss troops shall in all respects afford a guarantee equal to what the French laws require from French soldiers. Thus the penalties attached to crimes and misdemeanours ought never to be milder than they would be in similar cases according to the French laws; the rules of competence and proceeding should be regulated in such a manner as never to affect the rights of the Crown, the laws of the State, or the rights of French citizens, as of foreigners residing in the French territory. An additional article required by the French Ambassador enacts, that in certain cases the French authorities may apply to a higher tribunal, named for that purpose, if the punishment of a Swiss should appear too mild for the greatness of the crime. We expect with impatience the measures that will be adopted by the Diet on this occasion."

LONDON, JULY 5.

Our paper is this week full of all those particulars which naturally command public attention, and to which the feelings of all our readers are intensely directed. His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, was proclaimed on Monday last. The declaration which the King delivered upon taking the oaths is in the best tone of a constitutional monarch and the message which he has been graciously pleased to send to the Houses of Parliament is conceived in terms holding out the auspicious presage of a new reign. So numerous are the topics which crowd upon us, that we have scarcely room to touch upon them all. One thing is evident to the most careless observer, that the new reign is welcomed with universal good will and satisfaction. The King has been educated amongst us, and disciplined in the most popular national service of the country—the Navy. This is at once a commanding claim upon the hearts of his countrymen. But, above all, his Majesty introduces to us his consort, our present Queen, with whom he has lived on terms of the highest affection for the last twelve years. The character of her present Majesty is well known to be such as becomes the first female of this empire, and we doubt not that, under such royal auspices, a school of manners and morals will be formed which will ennoble and dignify a British Court. The female portion of the kingdom will derive an incredible advantage from this single circumstance, and the prince who has bestowed this advantage upon them will participate in the affectionate gratitude due to him for this invaluable boon

The King's subjects seem all hastening, with one common voice, to welcome his accession; and we confess that, on our own parts, we look forward to the new reign as the commencement of a government in which that portion of it devoted to manners and courtesy, will receive a most valuable and solid augmentation by the establishment of a regular Court.

The steadiness of his Majesty, and the support which he has promised to his ministers, have contributed to give a firmer character to our public securities; and there is every reason to believe that Stocks will now advance steadily, and every branch of trade participate in the general confidence which seems spreading through the country.

In the second page our readers will find some observations on the postponement of the Regency Bill and Civil List. By referring also to the Parliamentary debates, they will understand the course which Ministers are about to pursue. The Beer Bill may be considered as now passed, and the vote of credit, which the Ministers have already taken, will enable them to carry on the government expenditure till the month of November.

Every feeling mind and sound understanding seem justly to appreciate the sense of decency and private respect under which the Ministers acted in postponing the consideration of the Regency Bill for a short period; whilst, abandoning all decorum, and giving themselves up to the rage of faction, the Opposition party, led principally by Whigs, was bent upon compelling the King to put his hand to a Regency Bill almost before they voted him a congratulatory Address upon his accession. There was something so extremely coarse in this proposition, that it is quite impossible to withdraw it from the disgust of the public, by covering it with the thin veil of patriotism and prudent precaution for the tranquillity of the succession. The Whigs, therefore, have again split upon a rock; and not upon a sunken rock, but upon one visible and conspicuous,—and which, if they had put themselves under the conduct of any sober pilot, who regarded modesty, decency, natural feeling, the just relations of public or private life, and, above all, the respect due to princes, they might easily have avoided.

His Majesty, thank God, is in excellent health, and as a new Parliament is to be re assembled in November, we may surely trust that his life may be prolonged until that period. But, upon this subject, we refer our readers to our article in the second page.

It is generally considered that the House of Commons will conclude their business by Tuesday week; that is, all the business that it is proposed to pass through in the advanced state of the session. There will be no House during the days on which the body of his late Majesty lies in state, and on the day of the funeral. The House of Lords will require about two days after the House of Commons shall have adjourned, to reject or pass the Bills which may have been brought up to them. This, we think, will enable ministers to dissolve the Parliament by Monday, the 19th, or Tuesday, the 20th, of the present month. As we have already said, the new Parliament will assemble in November, and the Regency Bill, and Civil List be passed before Christmas.

The Foreign Intelligence of this week has no particular interest. There is no news of importance from Algiers, and the liberal party in France seems to preponderate in the elections.—*Bell's Messenger.*

THE KING'S COURT.

His Majesty, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, arrived in town about half past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning from his residence at Bushy Park. Soon after his arrival the King held a Court, which was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, the great officers of state, &c.

The French, Netherlands, and Rusian Ambassadors; the Prussian, Spanish, American, Danish, Bavarian, Mexican, Sardinian, and Hanoverian Ministers; Monsieur de Neumann, of the Austrian embassy (in the absence of Prince Esterhazy), and Sir L. Moellor, Privy Councillor of the Hanoverian Legation, were severally conducted to the King by Sir Robert Chester (as Master of the Ceremonies to the King), and were presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Aberdeen (as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), on the King's accession to the throne.

Mr. Sheriff Richardson and Mr. Sheriff Ward, accompanied by Mr. Tyrrel, the Deputy City Remembrancer, had an audience of his Majesty, to receive the King's commands when his Majesty would receive the addresses from the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council. The King returned for answer that he would receive the addresses after the funeral of the late King, and would let them know the day.

Viscount Combermere had an audience of the King, at which his Lordship presented to his Majesty a painting from the King of Delhi, representing the King of Delhi, his three sons, and a grandson, in full costume; his Lordship also presented a latter from the King of Delhi, enclosed in a gold purse.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, when the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Conyngham Earl Dudley, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Macclesfield, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and Mr. John Sullivan, all of whom were members of the late King's Privy Council, were introduced, and where re-sworn members of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. Buller attended as Clerk of the Council.

The Recorder of London was introduced into the presence of the King in Council, and made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at Justice Hall, in the Old Baily, during the April sessions, when the twenty seven cases reported were respited during his Majesty's pleasure. The cases of the eleven convicts convicted during the May sessions were also respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Viscount Beresford had an audience of the King, and took his Majesty's commands respecting certain proceedings relating to his department as Master-General of the Ordnance.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington; Earl Bathurst and Aberdeen; Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Westmorland, and Earl Warwick.

The Earl of Macclesfield, the Earl of Warwick and Sir H. Vivian, had audiences, and it is understood kissed hands on their re-appointment to office.

The Field Officer in Waiting had an audience of his Majesty.

The Earl of Chesterfield and Colonel Armstrong were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Court broke up soon after five o'clock.

His Majesty, attended by the Earl of Errol, afterwards left town on his return to Bushy Park.

Lady Clinton has been appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and kissed hands on Friday at Bushy-house.

The Dowager Countess of Ilchester has been appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

Colonel M'Donald, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, and Captain Usher, have been appointed Equerries to the Queen.

The deputation from the House of Lords and Commons, who waited on the King on Thursday at Bushy-house, had the honour of breakfasting with his Majesty.

The Duke of Sussex dined with their Majesties, and those members of the Royal Family who are staying at Bushy-house, on Thursday.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, dined with the King and Queen, on Saturday, at Bushy house.

His Majesty, escorted by a detachment of Lancers, arrived in town at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning from Bushy Park.

His Majesty attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's; the Yeomen Guard lined the guard chamber and the chapel gallery through which the King passed. His Majesty was habited in a suit of mourning. The chair and cushions were covered with cloth of that colour, being regal mourning. The chapel was generally hung with black. The Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester sat to the right of the King, the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold to the left. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, the Bishop of Salisbury, and a numerous assemblage of noblemen were present.

The Bishop of Winchester attended as Clerk of the Closet, and the Rev. D. Blomberg as Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

At twelve o'clock the church service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vivian and the Rev. Mr. Pack. The communion service was read by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Pack. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. There was a full attendance of the gentlemen of the choir; but, in consequence of the death of the late King, the service was not chanted.

The King, with his Royal relatives, descended from the closet, when the sermon had concluded, to the alter of the chapel. His Majesty received the Sacrament (which was administered by the Dean and Sub dean of the chapel) on one side of the alter; the other members of the Royal Family received the Sacrament on the other side of the altar. The Archbishops, the dignified clergy, and the nobility present, received the Sacrament at the same time in front of the alter. At two o'clock in the afternoon the King received the Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the following bishops, in his closet, viz, the Bishops of Rochester, Llandaff, Carlisle, Lincoln, Exeter, St. Asaph, and Chester. The revesend prelates were presented to the King. His Majesty addressed them, and professed his attachment to the Protestant reformed religion, which at all times should receive his sanction and support. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his acknowledgments in a suitable reply.

His Majesty received the Judges at three o'clock, who came in their mourning robes and and full-bottomed wigs. His Majesty expressed his approbation of their administration of the laws of this realm, Lord Tenterden, on the part of his colleagues, made his acknowledgments for the address of His Majesty.

The King gave audiences to the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchester, and Lord Holland.

His Majesty left town soon after five o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, attended by Col. Fitzclarence.

The Bishop of Chichester has kissed hands as Clerk of the Closet.

Mr. Shoemack, late first Page to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, has been appointed first Page to her Majesty the Queen.

The state coffin for the remains of his late Majesty is to be coovered with purple velvet, and not with crimson velvet.

The choir of Westminster Abbey has been hung with black, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King.—*Bell's Messenger, July 5.*

MISCELLANEA.

THE KING.—His Majesty William the Fourth, although he appears to feel acutely the great loss which the empire has sustained in the removal of his illustrious Brother to "another and a better world," is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has gone through the fatiguing ceremonials of the week, with an affability of demeanour that has made a marked impression on those who have had the honour of an introduction to the royal presence. Her Majesty the Queen has not yet appeared in public.—We have heard, on authority in which we have uniformly placed great confidence from its general accuracy, that the glories of Hampton Court are likely to be restored, and that it will, ere long, become the favorite residence of the Royal Family: it is a Magnificent structure, and, with the exception of Windsor Castle, the only one worthy of being the Palace of a British Sovereign.—*Windsor Herald.*

On Monday the Duke of Cumberland went to Windsor Castle, and put his seal on the property of the late King.

Sir Herbert Taylor commenced his official duties on Thursday, as Keeper of the Privy purse to his Majesty. On the same day the Duke of Wellington went to Bushy Park, and an audience of the King.

His Majesty received the Addresses from both Houses of Parliament on Thursday, in answer to the Royal Message, at his residence in Bushy Park. Several of the Members from each House presented the Addresses to the King.

On the day appointed at Plymouth for the celebration of his present most gracious Majesty's accession to the Throne, the petty officers of his Majesty's ship *Kent*, a Hamoaze, came aft to the commanding officer, and in the name of the ship's company requested, that, "as the new King was the first blue jacket that had ever come to be King of England, an extra allowance of grog might be allowed them to drink to his health and prosperous reign." Such a claim it was impossible to refuse.

We are enabled to announce, that the late King has left a will, which, as soon as his Majesty's decease was announced, was sealed by the person who held it, in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, who immediately handed it to the present Sovereign, and it has been opened in the presence of the two personages just named. We have heard some curious particulars relative to the contents of this document; but we shall refrain from stating them at present—the rather that we doubt the exact correctness of them, especially that referring to the disposal of his late Majesty's private property to one individual. We can add, however, that the individual named as executors to the will are the Duke of W——n, the late Lord G—ff—d, and Sir Wm. K——n. The will is dated some years back.—*Court Journal.*

The expense of the funeral of George III. was about 7,000*l.* and it is supposed that the cost of the present ceremonial will not exceed that sum.

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